THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

Examination of the Chairman of the Returning Board.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

An Army Officer Testifies to the Disloyal Feeling of the Whites.

NEGRO MURDERS AND THIEVERY.

Senator Thurman on the Bayonet Outrage.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1875. The Investigating Committee closed its session at half-past ten o'clock this evening. Governor Kellogg was in attendance. At its conclusion your correspondent had a short interview with

him to the following effect:Governor Kellogg stated that he had purposely absented himself from the sessions while they were investigating the action of the Return-Board. Learning this morning that they had concluded that portion of their labors he had visited them to-night for the first time. The evidence just adduced in regard to intimidation and the White League viction with it when heard at the North.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON THE COMMITTEE. When asked what he thought of the personnel of the committee the Governor answered:—"I think they are very fair men, anxious to do perfect Justice, and are moreover remarkably shrewd and examination is admirable; they go to the heart of every subject and allow nothing to escape.

in reply to the query whether he would be willing to trust his interests to their decisions in solving the present political troubles he replied, "Certainty, and I have remained after the was concluded to specifically state willing to leave the whole their arbitration—the election the election of 1874-and in either case I not only pledge myself to abide by their decision, whatever that may be, but to use whatever power I may have to influence the legislative power. You know the gentlemen here are now virtually the Congressional Committee, the other members having left it in their hands. I understand the other party has signified its willinguess to submit the entire question to them. and I am not only willing, but desirous, of coing

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S INQUIRIES LIMITED. When asked how they compared with the pre-Vious committee Governor Kellugg replied that he thought them more able. The other committee, he said, limited itself in the scope of its examination. It confined the intimidation investigation to two parishes only. This committee, on the contrary, had adopted a more enlarged policy and signified its willingness to admit nil testimony that could be produced. The result was that the corridors of the Court House had been thronged all day with witnesses, and would be

committee to examine into the books of the Audior and Treasurer. It is said the delay was caused because the Attorney General had said the investigation would carry no weight because of its ille-

A compromise of the present legislative diffijuities is on the tapis and is being pushed vigorsus!y forward by the Kellogg party. They offer to let the Wiltz party come back with fifty-three memsers, their side also to have fifty-three members with Wiltz in the chair. They go so far as to say that the conservatives might seat again the five ejected members if they would give sufficient guarantees that they would not attempt any revoutionary acts and would recognize the present Benate and communicate with Governor Kellogg, diffliculty lies in the insufficiency of the guarantees offered by the conservatives. This is the question now under discussion with a view to an arrangement is possible.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVES-TIGATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1875. Before the Congressional Committee the testi-

nony of Governor Wells was continued. In regard to the abstraction of jorty or fifty agidavits flied by conservative counsel in Natchioches parish, he stated that the papers from which the Board made their report were taken charge of by the clerks and that he knew nothing of the disposition made of the papers after the Board had completed their sessions. In feigtion to the White League matter and bowleknile outrages in Rapides parish, he cited the case of one killing, followed by another, and intimidation from that cause; that general rumor said two persons who had witnessed the killing, one a boy, were larcerated with bowle knives to prevent the White League, and that in another parish their method of frightening the negroes was to are brickoats or something similar at them from can-non, and in other ways intimidated them.

ASSASSINATION EVADED.
Touching his statement regarding an attempted assassination while at the City Hotel on Sunday. Movember 20, he stated in substance that on toe Sunday named he was at the enting dinner alone, but was joined by a friend with whom he had made an appointment and that during the meal the triend, whose name he did not give, was called nurriedly from the claing room; finishing his meal he grose and was leaving the room, when table dripking wine, hurriedly arose and followed bim to within a lew leet of the door, when a gentleman, who with his wife and daughter sitting near a door leading to the nail, arose and on the way out reached the door just in time to step between him (Weils) and the two men. As be walked into the hall he met his friend, who somewhat excitedly nerries him down stairs and to the pavement. He there told aim that he had been called from the dining room by one or his iriends, who had stated that an attempt was to be made to assassinate him (Wells) there: that the two strangers quiry it was excertained that no one about the hotel know them. 'the only thing known was that they were registered as trong Memphis, Tenn. Me and his friends then went to his from in Cus-

tom House street, where the matter was talked over and finally it was decided that he should leave the hotel and find accommodation elsewhere, which was done.

ALLIGGED INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES.
Counsel their desired the name of the friend, that he might be subponned; but Mr. Wells decined giving it. Stating that he had a any reasons for not doing so, one of which was the injury that might result to him. But he would consult with him, and if permitted, give his name.

Counsel this stating that he had no any reasons for not doing so, one of which was the injury that might result to him. But he would consult with him, and if permitted, give his name.

Counsel this steel, when the Chairman stated that he had been informed by a gentleman and prominent business man here that there were many persons in the city who had valuable information that they would be gind to place in possession of the committee; out. Were they to appear as witnesses before the committee, their business would materially suffer. He cited the case of one, Mr. Ogiesby, who testified before the sub-committee, and to runt had lost nearly all his custom. From that fact the committee would probably be deprived of much information.

Mr. Marr did not consider that any one would sofier for riving truthul evidence be ore the committee, and that it would be as safe to testify here as it would be in Boston. It a witness swore to an untruth there he would be concemned, and the same was the case here. There had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been for so talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been lots of talk about as a his stan

a member of the Board governed by such influence.

Mr. Campbell then presented a tabular statement of the vote of all the parishes in protest, giving a compilation of both the colored and white vote since 1861, and offered it as a letter of reference, which was received and handed to opposing connsel for examination.

STRONG REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. J. B. Zuntz was piaced upon the stand by the democratic counsel to rebut the testimony of Governor Weils in regard to the attempted assassination at the city Hail. Mr. Zuntz stated in substance that at the hotel on the day named there were two drunken men, and that, learning something might occur from the men being drink, he advised Dr. Scrogs to take Mr. Wens out, which was done; he did not know this to be a fact, but was so told by Mr. Watson, the hotel proprietor.

Mr. Pugh, a retired pianter, now took the stand, and in answer to a guestr a said he knew General Anderson; had a conversation with him on December 13, when Anderson told him that there would be a democratic majority of not less than 8,000 and between cight and fifteen representatives; Anderson tolb him Weils and Arroyo were in perfect accord; had talked the matter over and Anderson produced a paper recounting seven parishes that would return democrates, but he was greatly surprised when the Board returned the reculifican canditates.

parishes that would return democrats, but he was greatly surprised when the Board returned the republican candidates.

On being cross-examined the witness said he had heard of remarks ceing made upon the street as to what should be done with the Returning Board it they returned republicans; General Anderson told him that some parishes had been protested, but that the protests were very frivolous. Air, Melancon was then sworn, and corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Pugh, as he was with him when he called upon General Anderson. General Anderson was recalled, and, in regard to the assertions of the witnesses Pugh and Melancon, said that it would have been impossible for him to know the result on the day named, as the returns had not been seen by him on that date.

thronged all day with witnesses, and would be thronged for six weeks more if the committee had the time or inclination to listen to them. The syndence already produced was of the most direct and unanswerable character, and it would be sustained throughout.

This closed the testimoty upon the first line of evidence, when the second line—namely, intimation, murders, &c., and testified as 15 to first limit data. Murders, &c., in the parts, during which he recounted an attempt upon his lie, first stating that he has lived a final solution of the Louisiana troubles at their hands. He had reasons to expect this from the manner in which they conducted the examination, and from other causes which it was not necessary to mention.

He spoke in the highest terms of admiration for Mr. Hoar and very kindly of Mr. Marshall; praised Mr. Wheeler's method of cross-examining, and taking it aitogether, appeared aighty elated with the resuit of the evening session.

This closed the testimoty upon the first line of evidence, when the second line—namely, intimation, murders, &c., and testified as 15 to first limit and that he recounted an attempt upon his lie, first stating that he has lived as 15 to first line of the instance of the limit of the point of the instance of the limit of the point of the last election he became a republican; that he is line to go nome; are did go, and a number of instance of the limit of the point of the limit of the

two swear that they came there to kill him, and that he should not sit as Judge; shou after that the Committee of Seventy held a meeting and sent a committee to his house to demand of him that he sign a written agreement not to take part in the coming campaign, which he declined doing, whereupen one of the committee pulled out his watch and told him he had half an hour in which to sign the paper; that he refused, telling them that if they meant to assassinate him to do it at his office or on the street, and to spare his family nom witnessing murger; that during the campaign he was

Assaulted time and time again; but on the approach of a company of cavalry they secreted their arms. There was not, continued the witness, a lair registration in the parisa; the republicans were prevented from taking an active part in the campaign; a mass meeting was held, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignations of the parish officers, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignations of the parish officers, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignations of the parish officers, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignations of the parish officers, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignations of the parish officers, and from that a committee was and to be a committee were under to happen of them. He then recounted the attempts made to take his line in the night; the votes were oning counted, when he was fred at three times, and he retreated to the Court House; he reached his home and was kept there a week, fearing to leave lest his hie should be taken; finally he escaped, but learned that their employer was none other than his own law partner, will law partner, w

stationed at Shreveport, then took the stand and testified as to violence, intimidation, &c. at Shreveport. He stated that quite a number of men there, republicans, told aim that it was un-

stationed at Shreveport, then took the stand and testified as to violence, untimidation, &c. at Shreveport. He stated that quite a number of men there, republicans, told him that it was unsate for them to speak their minds; that it would be dangerous for a man to announce publicly republicly republicly republicly republican principles; that they would get a "rope" for doing so; there is yet a strong spirit of hostility by a majority against the general government, something similar to that before the war; colored men in Shreveport were not mistreated to any great extent, but in the country a spirit of oppression of negroes prevails; colored men stated to him that they had no political rights, but were lorced to remain in the woods in some cases to save themselves from being whipped; thinks the election would not have passed off quietly had there been an absence of United States troops; there would, doubtless, have been trouble; the toops are quite necessary to ensure the safety of the republicans; there appears to be

NO EMPORCEMENT OF THE LAW

there and peace is maintained solely by the presence of the troops; hever saw any act of violence perpetrated against the republicans; on election day, while accompanying a marsani to Campobello with a body of troops as a posse comitatus, saw also some white men who were armed; the negroes said they were armed for protection; in illustration of the assertion that there exists a hostility to the general government witness said that in the event of a oreign war they would not fight for Uncle Sam; relative to the business condition of the community whereon he speaks witness said there appears to exist a very general want of confidence between the two races and to a great extent depression in business is attributable to this lack of faith. There is no doubt that the country is not in a prosperous condition, and that matters are growing worse daily. Witness related that during an excursion from Shreveport to Campobello he met a negro boy, who described the country is not in a

LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1857. The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiclary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the

of physical indisposition he would have to leave unsaid many things which he desired to say, but he hoped to conclude his argument before the hour of adjournment to-day. He requested Senators not to interrupt him in his argumen', and said at its conclusion he would answer to the best of his ability any question any Senator might put to him. He then had the resolution read at the Clerk's desk, and said it required that the Senate 1874, but should go back to that of 1872, and he would first speak of the former election. He knew what he would say was a thrice-told tale, and he would therefore be very tedious; but as his statement would not be complete without it he felt compelled to go over the made again. He then spoke of the election in 1872, and said McEnery had a majority for Governor of 9,000 votes. Penn, for Lieutenant Governor, had a majority of 16,057. McEnery and his associates had been ousted from their offices by the iederal government and those offices conferred upon other parties: republicans were installed in the Legislature who never made any regular contest for the seats. The men who had been in power in Louislana during the past two years were in power by the grossest usurpation of a federal judgeship, by the baronets of the army of the United States and the federal government. The sole title Kellogg had to the office of Governor was given him by the President of the United States. He said he traced the beginning of this trouble in Louislana to Washington city, and read the relagram of Attorney General Williams, dated December 3, 1872, directing Marshal Packard to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Court, no matter by whom resisted. He argued that there was no resistance to the federal Court, and all correspondence previous to the telegram did not contain a word to show that lawful decrees of the Court would be resisted. Under a midnight order, made, not in a court, not by a court, but by this man Durell, who was in the conspiracy with Packard, but as his statement would not be complete with

Carpenter, of wisconsin, snowed it had not even the color of authority, much less the legal right to count the vote in 1872. Their action was usurpation. He then read from Mr. Carpenter's specular and the testimony taken by the committee in regard to fraudulent sindavitis and what has was made of them by the Linch Board, and said that every member of that Board was rewarded with a lucrative office by Governor Keliogs or by the Legislature of Louisiana. He next referred to the appear of AlcEnery and the people of Louisiana to the President, and the telegram of Attorney General Williams to McEnery, telling him he need not visit Washington with the Committee of One Hundred, as the President was unchanged, and the scorer the people there acquiesced the sooner order would be restored; and said he knew of no despot on the face of the glone who would refuse to nearmen under such circumstances. That telegram was to the effect that the President's mind, right or wrong, was never to be altered, McEnery asked to be heard; the Legislature asked to be

on a company of cavalry they secreted their arms. There was not, continued the writness, an air restance of the control of the control of the property of the control of the property of the p

made up of lawyers, but in no country of the world was ignorance of the law to be pleaded as excuse for the commission of crime. If Senators desired free institutions to be preserved it was time to teach the army, from the highest to the lowest man in it, that there was such a thing as law and the ignorance of it was no defence for violating it. They must be tanglit that the States as well as the federal government had rights which must be protected. He arrived that there was a quorum of the flouse present at the organization on the 4th linst, and participated therein. Seventy-one votes were cast for Speaker, and the republican members were sworn in by Wiltz. Why were all these lacts ignored by Sheridant Again, a Committee on Privileges and Elections was appointed, which commistee made a report, and the republican members thereof made a minority report. All these were conclusive facts, but they were omitted by General Sheridan. No matter whether General Sheridan was a lawyer or not, it was his duty to tell the whole truth. He knew when he wrote those telegrams that the Senate was in the midst of a heated debate on the subject. He knew then he is used the morning for the information would pass and that his telegrams would low a part of that information. Why, then, were these lacts leit out? General Sheridan said the request to restore order was reasonable and in accordance with law. He (Mr. Fharman) did not anow in accordance with law, the commented at some lengtu on the telegrams of General Sheridan, and said as would like to know

was reasonable and in accordance with law. He (Mr. Thurman) did not anow in accordance with what law, unless it was a law which General Sheridan wanted to allow him to hang men. He commented at some length on the telegrams of General Sheridan, and said ac would like to know where the law was for PLACING THE MILITARY UNDER THE GOVERNOO of the State Mon threatened bloodshed there. The whole State House was surrounded by an armed body of men piaced there by Governor Kellogg, while inside there were flity four conservative members, one sergeant-at-arms, one clerk and ten deputy sergeant-at-arms, making sixtysix conservatives in all. There were hundreds of Kellogg's metropolitan police, all armed, and with flity or sixty of the worst ruffians of the radical party in the city of New Orleans. No White Leaguers were admitted to the hait, and yet in the face of all this the Lieutenant General Said this interference was to prevent bloodshed. The whole truth was, this mineary interference took place for the purpose of usurring the government of Louisians just as it was usurped two years ago. He next alided to the arguments of several Sonators in reference to outrages in the South and said it was a well known fact that the great majority of these nomicides in the South were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these nomicides in the south were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of the seated where the seated by General Sheridap, it showed that the aurders committed in two and a half months, but the committee on the republica

have driven a dagger to the heart of free institu-tions in this country.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., read from the laws of Louisians in reference to election returns, and said that in De Soto parish the intimidation by the White League was so great that the Register would not take the responsibility of making the returns. In another parish the Register, who was appointed by Governor Kellogg, was driven oil by Ku Kiux and a seli-constituted Register pretended to ast.

Mr. CONKLING. (rep.) of N. Y., obtained the fluor; but yielded for a motion to adjourn, with the un derstanding that he would go on to-morrow.

NEVADA ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27, 1875. and at New Orleans, a resolution was adopted by the Senate of Nevada, by a strict party vote, disthe civil power, but holding that General de Tro-briand is not quity of intended wrong, and ap-proving the course of the President in the Lous-ana difficulty, expressing confidence that he will in the juture, as in the past, execute the laws with justice and moderation.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING-ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was neld last evening at the club rooms, Court and Montague streets, Mr. P. W. Ostrander, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance preliminary business such as the minutes of the last meeting and the reference of the reports of the standing committees to the Board of Trustees, the election of officers for the ensuing year was

elected:—
Commodore—John S, Dickerson.
Vice Commodore—Frank H, Stott.
Rear Commodore—Marshall T, Davidson.
President—P. W. Ostrander.
Secretary—William T. Lee.
Treasurer—Chauncey M. Felt.
Assistant Secretary—George G. Dunning.
Measurer—John M. Sawyer.
Fitet Surgeon—Samuel Hall, M. D.
Judge Adocacte—John Oakey.
Trustees—P. W. Ostrander, Chauncey M. Felt,
William T. Lee, T. B. Asten, Henry S. Wood, Jacob
Voornis, Jr., and Robert Dillon.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATS.

Lively Times in the Municipal Convention.

A FIVE HOURS' FREE FIGHT.

A Man Thrown from a Second Story Window.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27, 1875. According to the provisions of the new consti-tution of the State of Pennsylvania the Aldermanic offices of this city have been entirely set aside, while, in lieu of the same, every 30,000 inhabitants of the commonwealth is entitled to what is known as a police magistrate. It was for the nomination of these magistrates that the democratic delegates from the different districts assembled in convention to-day. A more disgraceful scene than that enacted in the building these delegates mot could not very well have by three parties almost ninety delegates were on hand, so that the disturbance, generally participated in, approximated very closely to a riot.

The salary of a police magistrate is about \$3,000 a year, and hence all butchers, bakers, tallors and incipient lawyers of prominence in the differment. This integse rivalry on the part of the several aspirants has given rise to the most bitter personal pique and vituperation, and hence when the opposing elements met to-day there was a nally to all who were not delegates; but the mob outside was swelled to such great numbers, and the pounding upon the door was so violent, that the order of the meeting within was seriously inthat their interested friends in the street be admitted. Others violently opposed the proposition, stigmatizing the crowds without as rioters and interiopers.

By twelve o'clock fully 300 people clogged the thoroughfare in front of the building in which the Convention was being held, and their chaorin at being locked out from the proceedings had worked their passions into lever heat.

"Damn 'em!" cried a voice, "let's go in any-

"Ay, ay !" shouted a dozen more, "that's us." A general rush was made upon the entrance in the twinking of an eve, and a dozen muscular shoulders supplemented with the force and madness of hundreds surging and pushing in the rear, hess of hundreds surging and pushing in the rear, thrust aside bolts, hars, hinges and doorkeepers alike, and afforded free egress to the corridor beyond. Like animais frigatened by a company of desperate pursuers, they leaped up the steps pell mell, some planting their neet upon the bodies of those whose looting had given way upon the slippery stairs. The crowd made a general rash for the gallery, and it was only a lew infinites later that the gallery became the scene of a disturnance. The fresident of the Convention, Benjamin Temple, stated that the galleries must at once be cleared. TEMPLE VERSUS THE BOYS.

Temple, stated that the galieries must at once be cleared.

TEMPLE VERSUS THE BOYS.

Temple's announcement was greeted with a laugh of defiance, whereupon the gentieman ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms and the doorkeepers to obey his order. These gentlemen did their best to build the command, but every one seemed so securely ancored to his seat that neither lorce nor persuasion could compet him to budge an inch. In the meanwhile a number of other interlopers had found their way to the foor of the house, and the scene there in an instant became one of the whilest disorder and confusion, the members of the Twenty-sixth ward appearing upon the verge of a hand-to-hand contest. Mr. Temple then arcse and stated that he wished three men to repair immediately to the Mayor and demand the interference of the police. The committee of three at once started off, amid the hooting and jeering of the gallery.

As soon as the door closed upon the committee the noise in the gallery became almost deatening and soon merged into an old time row. Four men, urged on by backers, resorted to fistiouris, punched, gouged and canged each other, swearing and yeling as they forcibly handled each other's eyes, noses, and upper and lower jaws. A wilder or more desperate scene has seldom been witnessed, and the writer simply expresses the truth when he says that benches were overturned, windows smasned and nurge arm chairs violently hurled upon the heads of the delegates below. So intensely warm was this fight that eyen those who had forced their way to the gallery became alarmed for their personal safety, and, suspending themselves from the railing, dangled momentarily in mid air and time left foorward will a crash. In their frantic endeavors to sive their own heads from being mashed they carefunct whose heads they mashed in escaping from the ter above. Riot became so loose that a crowd of Jour, who were officers of the Couvention, rushed into the gallery once more to clear it. "All you here in the gallery once long to our gang pitus in and help clencied, began the disagreeable business. The finiting which and previously been confined more particularly to one part of the galiery, how became general, and the struggle of contesting parties hurled may under loot. But the attacking party was so strong that it cleared the place in five minates, one unfortunate being thrown from the second story window.

THE POLICE ARRIVE.

At this juncture Captain Carry, backed by twenty policemen, entered the room and told the President to express his wishes in writing, whereupon Mr. Temple penned the following:

Captain CCRRY:—

PHILADEPHIA Jan. 27, 1878.

Passage of the City Deposit Fund Bill in the Assembly.

THE STATE CAPITAL

THE COUNTY JAIL AND ITS MAINTENANCE.

The Tompkins Square Park Bill Passed.

PUBLIC GAUGERS AND BRANDED BARRAUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1875. There is likely to be various impediments in the Senate relative to the passage of certain pills which New York statesmen- are exceedingly anxious should become law. The remote contingency, to which I aliuded yesterday, in connection with a decision of the Senate Committee on Elections giving Thompson's seat to Youmans, and the propable alliance of Senators Coe and Middleton and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer with the democrats on party issues, might work out a wonderful political change here. But there seen s to be a very remote probability of this, on the part of the democrats, much desired result. THE NEW YORK CITY DEPOSIT FUND BILL.

Little difficulty was experienced in passing the

bill in the Assembly. By its provisions Mayor

Wickham and Chamberlain Lane are permitted to

deposit the city funds in any bank or at any rate

of interest they may deem advisable. The present charter makes it compulsory upon them to accept of no less a rate of interest than four per cent, When this measure came before the Senate if posed it might receive the same prompt attention in the Senate as in the House. But an objection has arisen. Grave and reverend Senators put their heads together, and some hinted the probability of a "small axe." "Why," said one of these distinguished republican Senators to your correspondent to-day, "it would be monstrous to give such absolute power to the Mayor and Chamberlain of New York city. Of course the present incumbents are henorable centlemen, but they may not always be in power. Under this act such officials could deposit city moneys and receive only one per cent therefor if they pleased. There would be ample fleid for corruption." The gentleman further reterated his determination to oppose such a measure to the bitter end. In the meatitine Mayor Wickham and Chamberlain Lane had better provide an appropriate said for the moneys of the city, the banks having refused to receive them at four per cent interest. A speculative rilend heremot a banker, however—remarks that he would be perfectly withing to pay five per cent for the privilege of taking care of these lunds. Some savin's banks, he says, hay six-per cent on deposit and make money at that. posit city moneys and receive only one per cent

make money at that.
SUPPORT OF PRISONERS HELD UNDER CIVIL PROAnother somewhat peculiar bill introduced by
Senator Fox has developed proportions to-day.
There are two sides to the matter, and the
Senators should pay particular attention to the
provisions of the oili before obtaining its final
passage. The County Jali is situated in Ludiow
street, New York, and presided over by Warden
Witham H. Dusham. Under king rule this post
was considered worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per
annum. "Dick" Connolly was then Comptroller,
and numer has it that the Warden of those days
had little trouble in procuring the payment of exorbitant bills, the "usual" per centage, however,
heing allowed off, whatever that meant,
Whether former Comptrollers established similar
conscientions fules in the management
of this item history alone can determine. The facts are uncontested that hinddreds of prisoners are yearly placed in Ludiow
Street Jan on evil process who must be supported by somebody. As the law now stands
there appears to be no adequate compensation
allowed warden Dunham for the support of such
prisoners. This gentleman claims that instead of
making money out of his position he has afready
lost several thousand dollars. If this is true then
the bill should pass. But it the appropriation for
this purpose is intended to be divined, as is often
the case, among political adherents, then, of
course, it must not be allowed. A rigid scrum, y
snould be kept over the exact number of pri-oners
heid under such process, and the bill ought to be
amended so as to meet this particular point. It
is now before the Judiciary Committee of the
Senate.

Amending the BROOKLYN CHARTER.

AMENDING THE BROOKLYN CHARTER. Senator Coe to-day introduced an important bill amending the charter of the city of Brooklyn. It provides for the election of the Supervisor and one Alderman from each ward, there being twenty-five wards in Brooklyn. Under the present the charter there are thrity-six Aldermen. The Sundarior contends that \$22,000 per annum will be saved to the "City of Churches" by these amendments.

THE TOMPKINS SOUARE BILL PASSED IN ASSEMBLY. THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL PASSED IN ASSEMBLY.

Alt. Daily's cill providing that Tompkins square
shall be used as a public park was passed to-day
in the Assembly, and went to the Senate for concurrence. Should the bill become law the people
of this overcrowded quarter of New York city may
thank Mr. Daily alone for a successful effort to provide them with a proper breating place.
INTERSTING TO GOLD AND SILVER WARE MANUFICTURENS.

We may expect a large injux of representatives of gold and silver ware merchanis here within the next lew days. A bil was presented in the Assembly to-day providing that all gold ware, sold as suca, shall be on fourceen carats standard and all lower quanties deemed as composition. Silverware must mot be below the grade of 10-1004, or of the proportion of 900 parts silver to 100 p. 114 of baser material, and property under this standard will be considered composition metal. Those articles must be sumped, and each infringement of the law is pointed to the day the day to the consent of the Senate, whose duties will use to emore the provisions of the net. They are to appoint a secretary, whose duties when a fire a secretary of the gold in the state of the provisions of the net. They are to appoint a secretary, whose duties becoming due important to Brewenes of ALE, Laber Beek, ac. Mr. Joan C. Brogard's bill relative to the gauging of barrels promises to be of much interest to all extensive orewers of ale, layer beer and other mait inquors located throughout the State. It is devised for the protection of dealers in these beverages as well as for consumers. It proposet to have every barrel, case and keep used in the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of near and administration of the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of near and administration of the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of new and administration of the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of new and administration of the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of new and administration of the sale of such mat inquors gauged by a public of new and administration of the sale of such materials. The Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Atbany are empowered to appoint action of appoint and administration of the sale of such and such as a second the sale of such and such as a second the sale of such as a second to t As the print converged to branking.

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